TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1854. MR. FILLMORE'S ANTECEDENTS.

Certain Democratic papers are engaged in researches into the opinions of Mr. FILLMORE in times past. They have reproduced what they call his letter of 1838, in which are expressed antislavery sentiments, and they also reprint his letter of June, 1848, after his nomination for the Vice Presidency. In regard to the letter of 1838 ascribed to Mr. F., and said to have been written to WM. JAY and GERRIT SMITH, the Buffalo Advertiser (published in the city of Mr. F.'s residence) states that he made no such reply as is described, either in language or in substance. The letter to which he replied was totally different, and was from WM. MILLS, Esq., chairman of an anti-slavery society of the county of Erie. In that letter, whilst Mr. F. approved of the propositions stated, he distinetly declined to pledge himself in advance to any course as a member of Congress which would deprive him of "all discretionary power." He would not become a mere machine. He was elected, and his course was liberal and just.

The letter of June, 1848, was written after his nomination for the Vice Presidency. In reply to Mr. Gowen, the interrogator, Mr. FILLMORE said. among other things-

"While I never have, and trust I never shall, shrink from any official responsibility that may be cast upon me, I am admonished by the experience of others that, as the candidate of the party that has put me in nomination, am not at liberty now to make up and publish my politi cal faith.
"A Whig Convention, without solicitation on my part,

has generously taken me upon trust; and if there be any other sect or party that have sufficient confidence in my patriotism and integrity to give me their support on the same conditions, I shall be grateful for the favor; but must say to all that my past conduct is the only pledge I can give for my future course. I must be at liberty, when called upon to act, to do what I think is right."

And he did, whilst President, what the great body of the calm-thinking people of the Union thought right. He was fairly tried in times of party in this State was formerly known by the similar peril to the Union, and proved himself to be an American statesman. This is a title of which any man may be proud.

NO TREATY WITH DOMINICA.

The Baltimore Patriot of last evening has a let ter from San Christoval, in the Dominican Republie, dated 17th September, which states that the Dominican Congress adjourned without concluding a treaty with the United States. The only convention negotiated, it is said, opens to our citizens a country represented to be rich in mineral and staple productions.

ANOTHER STATE CONVENTION.

The "Free Democracy" of Massachusetts held Convention at Springfield on the 17th instant. Resolutions were adopted declaring an adherence to the principles put forth by the Free Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh, (anti-slavery and squat-Convention at Pittsburgh, (anti-slavery and squat-ter sovereignty,) and recommending the Emigrant and the points of similarity from which it took its rise, Aid Society to the support of the public. The last resolution declares-

"That the Republican party having adopted substan tially the principles of the Free Democracy, and affording at this time an organization around which the friends of freedom can consistently rally, we recommend that the Free Democracy of Massachusetts take no action by the nomination of candidates with reference to the approach

The attendance at the above Convention was very small, as may be learnt by the following notice of it in the Springfield Republican:

" Funeral of the Freesoil Party .- The late Freesoil party of Massachusetts went through the farce of a funeral at Hampden Hall, in this city, on Tuesday. It was a very News will rem private affair. Amasa Walker, James M. Stone, F. W. proviso "inexp Bird, D. W. Alvord, and John M. Earle attended as chief mourners. The rest of the family and friends were busy looking after the Know-Nothings. John P. Hale offi-ciated as chaplain, but the proceedings were not very

"The meeting was called as a State Convention, but there were not more than fifty delegates present, all told. All the rest in attendance were Springfield people. Senator Sumner was not here. Most of the actors were the same that bore a leading part in the establishment of the new Republican party, and this gathering was to make a formal party."

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN. The Annual Report of the Colonial and Land Emigration Commissioners of England contains some interesting statements. It shows that the total number of persons who have emigrated in the thirty-nine years between 1815 and 1853, inclusive, amounted to 3,793,529; but that of these 2,121,373, or more than eleven-twentieths, have emigrated during the seven years ending on 31st December last. The money remitted from North America by emigrants from 1848 to 1853, inclusive, amounted to upwards of £1,439,000. This was through public institutions; the amount through private channels cannot be estimated, though doubtless it was large. The total number of Irish who emigrated in 1853 is set down at 199.392.

The steamer Osprey has arrived at Philadelphia with 165 of the passengers of the wrecked steamer "City of Philadelphia" and some of the passengers and crew and one of the life-boats saved from the wreck of the "Arctic." The latter persons, unfortunately, are not, as has been reported, an addition to the number of those who are known to have been saved from the "Aretic." The intelligence of their rescue has been heretofore published. and their names given.

SELLING OUT A NAVY YARD .- The Naval Agent at Memphis, Tennessee, advertises to be sold to the highest bidder, on the first day of November, all the movable public property belonging to the Navy Yard at the said place, consisting of an immense schedule of hemp, tar, building materials, machines, tools, furniture, horses, wagons, artillery, &c., in pursuance of the late act of Congress surrendering the and slavery agitation than it does. said Navy Yard as a free gift to the city of Memphis.

Does Church Property Belong to the Bishor?-A case involving this question was decided last week by the the office of Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts is SI-Kenton county (Ky.) Circuit Court, at Covington. The Mon Bnown, Esq., (not Simeon,) formerly of this city, plaintiffs are trustees, elected by the Congregation of the and well known in this community as a man of probity German Catholic Church in Covington, and desired to and honor and a most excellent citizen. The only obbuild a school-house to front with the church. The de- jection to him was his ardent Democratic politics. He fendants are trustees, appointed by the Bishop in defiance is now editor of the New England Farmer, published at of the congregation, and were directed by him to build Boston, a very popular and well-conducted journal. If a the school-house in the rear of the church. The plain- thorough Whig cannot be elected to the second office in tiffs prayed an injunction to restrain the defendants from the gift of the people of Massachusetts, we know of no erecting a school-house in conformity with this order of one whom we would sconer see wearing the official robes the Bishop. Another point at issue was, whether a deed than our fellow-townsman, Mr. Brown. or gift of property to the "Catholic Church for pious uses" included the use of a school-house. The canons of the Church and decrees from the Plenary Council of Baltimore were cited to show that all churches are in the possession of the Bishop and subject to his authority; and that neither priests nor congregations are to appoint trustees without the authority of the Bishops. The Court granted the injunction-deciding that the Bishop had a right to appoint Trustees for the Church, but could use the close a contract with the American Submarine Tunnel ground only for church purposes.

The citizens of Norfolk are making arrangements for

KANSAS TERRITORY.

ANDREW H. REEDER, the first Governor of the new Territory of Kansas, arrived on the 7th instant at Fort Leavenworth, the present capital of the Territory, accompanied by C. A. WILLIAMS, his private secretary, Judge FLANIKEN, of Philadelphia, T. W. DUFFIELD, and other gentlemen. Judge Johnson, of Ohio, Judge Elmore, of Alabama, and A. J. Isaacs, Attorney, had also arrived.

It is the intention of Governor REEDER to proceed immediately to organize the Territorial Government. A census will at once be taken to ascertain the number and locality of the population, and then an election will be ordered for a Delegate to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature.

A number of town lots were sold at Fort Leavenworth on the 9th and 10th instant, under the direct tion of the Squatter Association, at prices varying from \$75 to \$350. The dimensions of the lots were 24 feet front by 120 to 125 deep. One hundred and four were sold, for which the sum of \$12,609 was obtained. The number of lots offered was limited, and the remainder were to be drawn for by the Association on the 14th instant, after which they could be purchased privately from its members.

On the 6th instant a large exploring party from Indiana, consisting of nineteen persons, representing as many families, passed through Parkville for Kansas. They were well provided for a three weeks' tour in the new Territory, and intended to return for their families as soon as they had made their locations. Another large company was expected from

The Fayetteville "Independent" states that numbers of squatters are taking possession of the "Neutral Land" of the Cherokees, in Kansas, which has not yet been acquired by the Government. The land thus designated consists of half a million of acres, very favorably located, which the "Independent" advises settlers to avoid, lest they should lose both their time and improvements.

PARTY NAMES IN NEW YORK.

The public have been sorely puzzled to understand th neaning of several of the party designations in New York A long time ago we had the Clintonians and the Bucktails or Tammanyites. A definition of the latest designation is furnished by the Albany Argus, which seems to be versed in Natural History :

ABOUT POLYWOGS .- In addition to the elegant name of Hards and Softs, Hunkers and Barnburners, now applied to parties in New York, the Softs have lately received the additional designation of "Polywogs." A and equally euphonious designation of "Tadpoles." Web-ster (unabridged) says a polywog is a tadpole, and a tadster (unabridged) says a polywog is a tadpole, and a tadpole, according to the same high authority, is an incipient frog. A frog is "an amphibious animal of the genus Rans, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail, remarkable for swimming with rapidity and for taking large leaps on land." We have thus arrived at the end of Webster's natural history of the Polywog, and confess ourselves in doubt as to the application of the term. The only use we ever conceived any of the species could be put to was to fry their hind legs. Is the scrimmage in which the Hards and Polywogs in New York are now engaged to terminate in such a serious broil as that?

Will our friends of the Albany Argus, in which paper we find the term, inform us of its origin and applicability? It is desirable, perhaps, that it should be cleared up at once as a matter of historical importance. Who knows but Polywogs may figure as largely in the political history of New York as did the Bucktails in the days of Clinton ? - Milwaukee News.

We believe the Dutchess Democrat is sponsor to this new political designation, which has so rapidly grown up recognised party name. Lest its origin, like that of other party names, should hereafter become a dis-puted and doubtful point, it may be as well, as the News

should be borne in mind.

The pelywog (or periwiggle, as he is called in English dictionaries) is the same animal, we believe, as the tad-pole. It has the head, fore legs, and body of the freg, plus a tail; a hybrid creature which makes its way through the water by wriggling and twisting and by the united efforts of tail and fore legs. In due course of time the creature loses its tail and gains a pair of jumping legs nstead. It is then a frog: during its polywog state it is

neither fish nor frog.

When men who have called themselves Democrati choose to abandon their party organization and to take a position half way between Democracy and Abolition Whiggery—like the Softs of New York—such a name as "polywog" becomes not inappropriate. The resolutions passed by this third party at their Syracuse Convention, the breath congratulate the country upon its certain results. This resolution has been well characterized, therefore, as "polywog resolution"-as being "neither fish nor

The peculiar locomotion of the polywog constitutes an other evidence of the propriety of its adoption as the emblem of the Administration party of New York. It neither jumps nor swims, but withes itself along in an uncouth, nelegant fashion, ridiculous to behold, reminding one o the movements of the Freesoil friends of the Administra ion. Again, we believe it prefers muddy waters and lies in them quiescent, enjoying the luxuries of absorption, as idle as any Buffalo Platform Custom-house officer from Niagara to Montank. The News will note many points in the nature of the beast akin to the peculiarities of the

Seymour and Bynders Softs of New York.

Nations have ever delighted in emblems borrowed from the animal kingdom. The Bourbon and Orleans cock has only lately given way in France to the Napoleon eagle. The English and Venetian lions, the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian double-headed eagles are familiar instances So also parties have adopted such emblems. The Whigs in 1844 canonized the raccoon. Why should not the Sof in 1854 adopt the polywog?—Albany Argus.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. The Board of Directors have extended the location of

the road beyond Mexico, in Audrain county. It is on the ridge route dividing the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The St. Louis Intelligencer describes the advantages of this location:

"Three incidental advantages will result from this lo eation: 1. It will insure a straight line road in time up through the Mississippi river counties, letting in to our city the trade and travel of the river cities and counties during winter: 2. It shortens and otherwise aids the Weston and St. Louis road, which can run east from Brunswick and make a junction with it in Randolph county, so as to save many miles of road. 3. The road on the ridge route will take us over one-third of the distance between St. Louis and Council Bluff, almost on an 'air line,' and to Council Bluff we are bound to go; and over the North Missouri road we will thus find our first outlet by railroad to the Pacific. About this fact we have no manner of doubt. In two years from this time there will be a continuous railroad line from New York, via Chicago and Rock Island, to Council Bluff, and in five years time that road will be extended hundreds of milesup the valley of the Platte, bearing straight ahead for the South Pass, through which perhaps in ten years more it will reach the Pacific. We would not wonder to see it all done in eight. We would see it in that time if Congress knew the West and cared less for Santa Anna

LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS. -The gentleman who has received the nomination of "Know-Nothings" for

Under a requisition of the Governor of Maryland, Chris tisn and Chas. Henry Glantz, charged with the crime of assaulting with intent to kill Mr. E. W. Duvall, near Bladensburg, will be removed from Washington to Prince George's county for trial.

A TUNNEL UNDER THE RIVER AT CHICAGO. -The Mayor of Chicago has been authorized by the City Councils to Company for the construction of a cast-iron roadway under Chicago river within one year and sixty days. The the Internal Improvement Convention to be held there plan is to have cast-iron in large sections rivetted together and made tight by metallic racking.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF PUBLIC POLICY.

The Charleston Mercury of the 17th instant contains the subjoined abstract of a speech delivered at Barnwell Court-house on the 2l instant by the Hon. LAWRENCE M. KEITT, the Representative in Congress from the third district of South Carolina. It will be found interesting, as defining not only the position of Mr. KEITT on several questions of public importance, but also the Southern view generally of those questions.

ABSTRACT OF THE SPEECH OF MR. KEITT. Mr. Keitr divided his remarks under three general heads: First, what Congress had done; second, what Congress had failed to do; and, third, what were our

prospects in the future.
Under the first head, he said Congress had passed the Under the first head, he said Congress had passed the Nebraska bill, the Gadsden treaty, the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, the Insane bill, and a River and Harbor bill.

To the Nebraska bill he had four grave objections: First, Squatter Sovereignty; second, Alien Suffrage; third, the Badger Provise, or Congressional Intervention; and, fourth, the Aggrandizement of the Federal Court.

That Squatter Sovereignty lurked in the bill he much

feared. General Cass, Judge Douglas, and every North-ern advocate of the bill affirmed that it was there, and its Southern friends only denounced the unconstitutionality of this monstrous doctrine, while they generally admitted that the provisions of the bill were broad enough

There are three parties in the United States upon this There are three perties in the United States upon this subject. First, the States Rights party of the South, which maintains that neither Congress nor the inhabitants of the Territory can exclude the slaveholder, and that this only can be done when the Territory has acquired severeignty and is organizing itself into a State. The second party holds that Congress is plenipotent in the Territory, and can establish or exclude slavery; in other words, the party of the Wilmot proviso. The third party denies any power in Congress to touch the subject of slavery in the Territories, but affirms an inherent, spontaneous, and self-originating sovereignty in the inhabitants of a Territory to establish or exclude the institution of slavery. In truth, this last party only substitutes the squatter proviso for the Wilmot proviso, which he tutes the squatter proviso for the Wilmot proviso, which he said Mr. Calhoun had cenousced as more grossly unconstitutional and more cangeous to the South than the Wilmot proviso.

The bill gave to the "inhalitants of the Territory" the power to form and regulate heir domestic institutions in their own way. When? Vill not the Territorial Le-gislature do it? Northern men are flocking to the Territory to control its Territorial regarization with a view to exclude slavery; Southern ma are flocking there to obtain the like control to establia it. Thus both sections see that the struggle is in the ferritorial Legislature, and not in the formation of a State Institution.

Suppose the Territorial Legislature of Kansas (for none look to Nebraska) exclude the slaveholder, what

will be the effect? Look at th Missouri restriction of will be the effect? Look at th Missouri restriction of 36° 30'. It excluded slavery north of that line. By what authority? By authority of Congress. Has not the "Missouri restriction" or the act of Congress practically excluded the slaveholde north of 36° 30'? All admit this. Now, one of two thigs must be true—either Congress had the pewer to exclude slavery north of 36° 30' (and consequently south of 1) or it did not have the power. If it had the power, it as devolved it upon the Territorial Legislature; if it didnot have it, an unconstitutional act of Congress excluded it. If, then, an uncon-stitutional act of Congress excluded the slaveholder, would not an unconstitutional set of the Territorial Legislature practically exclude him (lso? When it is passed, the South humbled herself to the first, would she not humble herself to the last?

He said it was not correct to say that the South had an equal chance to control the organization of the Territo-ries. In the first place, the slaveholder moved much more cumbrously and slowly thin the acn-slaveholder. A man in South Carolina could not close up his business, make his arrangements, and mov with his slaves with as much dispatch as a non-slaveholder. In the second place, the North had a much larger population than the South; and, in the third place, the North teceives annually four hundred thousand emigrants which she could throw upon the Territories. This "grab gamt' in the Territories was, therefore, grossly unjust to the South, while squatter severeignty was the substitution of the "numerical mafor the Constitution

Thus he objected to the bill beause he feared its provisions would be wrested to the purpose of fanaticism and be tortured into a sanction if squatter sovereignty. His second objection was to Alen Suffrage. The bill allowed every foreigner to vote we had declared his in-tention to become naturalized. A foreigner might vote in Kansas in twenty days from the time he left Liverpool. Thus the Southern slaveholder might be excluded from territory which his blood had been given to win and his

money to purchase by European facaticism.

His third objection was the Badger provise. It provided that no law "recognising slavery" prior to 1820, when the "Missouri restriction" was adopted, "should be revived." He said that prior to 1820 the civil law, Territorial statute law, and Congressional law, all "recognising and protecting slavery," had spread over the of the "Missouri restriction;" others denied this. One of two things was true: either these laws would be revived vived, it was intervention with the subject of slavery, al-

though the proviso was surplusage.

His fourth objection was the Aggrandizement of the Federal Court. It was remitted to the Supreme Court to determine the powers of Congress; in other words, the of which it is a part.

These grave objections lay against the bill. He then said he had four reasons in support of the pill: First, the chance of acquiring Kansas for the South. This was highly important, as it defended us in a vulner-Second, it would strengthen slavery in Missouri. This was of the greatest consequence to us, and was worth many sacrifices. Third, it repealed the "Missouri line," which was a badge of inferiority to the South, and an odious and stigmatising discrimination against her. This insulting mark of inferiority had done much to lower the self-respect of the South, and its obliteration was of great importance. Fourth, it had a strong ten-dency to unite the South. This was the most important

of all considerations.

The State had ordered her public men to work for the union of the South, and that mandate he had bowed to. The South, united, could easily defend herself; could easily win back her lost rights and vindicate a violated Constitution. He knew that when the South had been united her march had been the march of the conqueror,

with monuments and trophies all along her pathway.

Regarding it in this light, as containing more good than evil, he had concluded to vote for it. It was objectiona-ble to all the Southern men, but as a choice of evils they determined, almost unanimously, to vote for it. Judge Harris, of Mississippi, a true and fearless State Rights man, who had stood by Quitman and Davis and bravely breasted the storm of '50, had concluded reluctantly to vote against the bill as a choice of evils. His splendid intellect, high bearing, and great sagacity entitled his opin-ion to much weight. It was very desirable, also, that there should be as few Southern votes against the bill as

The North could, he said, count upon only a minority at the South. It was the object of the North to make that minority as large as possible, and the object of the South to make it as small as possible. Believing in the same political creed with Judge Harris, and revering the same authorities, and also anxious that there should be as little division among the Southern members as possible, as Judge Harris reluctantly voted against the bill as a choice of evils, and he (Mr. K.) reluctantly for it, he agreed with Judge Harris that neither of them should vote, and thus left the result the same, reduced the Southern vote upon the record against the bill, and diminished the division and distraction at home. This course was also warmly seconded, he said, by the friends of the bill who had it in charge. He went for the bill mainly, he said, to unite the South; and his subsequent course was to prevent, as far as he could, division among Southern men.

The Gadsden Treaty, he said, he supported for three 1st. It released us from the article in the Treaty o

Gnadalupe Hidalgo which bound us to indemnify Mexico against the depredations of our frontier Indians. Mr. Fillmore had offered five millions of dollars, and it was said he subsequently offered seven millions of dollars, for 2d. It gave us the right of way across Tehuantepec, for which Mr. Polk had offered fifteen millions; and

3d. It gave us about twenty million acres of land, including the Mesilla Valley, which Mr. Fillmore had relinquished. For these we paid only ten millions. The Reciprocity Treaty with Canada was an entering wedge of free trade. Though not as full as he should

have liked it, it was still something gained.

Congress had passed an Insane bill, which was an unconstitutional usurpation of power, and an insolent interference between a State and a class of its citizens. Congress had also passed a River and Harbor bill, a stupen-dous scheme to defraud the Treasury and consolidate the Government. Any scheme to squander money in the West would be advocated there, while the North would support it to reduce the Treasury and perpetuate the tariff. Both these schemes, he said, the President had, with great firmness and patriotism, vetoed. The President had,

dent deserved well of the South and of the State, and should be supported.

II. What Congress had failed to do. Congress, he said, had failed to reduce the tariff. He would hold out no promise that this would be speedily done, though he should labor for it. The South had been plundered long enough, and it was time for her wrongs to be redressed. Congress had failed also to reduce the expenditures of the Government within the limits of economy and republic the Government within the limits of economy and repub

III. What were our prospects in the future? A sections III. What were our prospects in the future? A sectional division of parties, and the next a sectional Congress. The Whig party was disbanded, and its members were now blended with the Freesoilers. The fusion would sweep the free States, cutting down the Conservatives right and left. The majority in the next Congress would be Whigs abolitionized—elected apon no issue but hatred to slavery; that majority would crusade against the South. He did not believe the Whig party would have another National Convention. It was now riven asunder. another National Convention. It was now riven asunder. There was a geographical line of separation. The conservative Democracy of the North was too feeble to exercise any influence, and therefore the Southern Democracy could not look to it. The North was abolitionized and arrayed against the South; the South would have to unite against the North. There could be no compromise, for religious principle was incompromisable. The North believes it is duty to God to destrey our institutions; we believe it is our duty to God to defend those institutions; we believe it is our duty to God to defend those institutions. How com-promise a question of conscience? The antagonism is in our social structure; how reconcile it? The danger is threatening; the South should meet it bravely. Cuba, he said, presented a question of great delicacy and vital interest. He had no doubt about her ultimate

mion with the South. We could not permit it, he said to be a tropical den of free negroes, nor a European co-lony to molest us. Spain could not much longer retain the island, and when it passed from the hands of Spain it must come to us.

There were three ways of acquiring it: 1st, By con quest; 2d, by purchase; 3d, by annexation as an inde-pendent community. If we got it by conquest the Conwould hold the proclaim emancipation. The South would hold the proclamation a fraud upon the rights of war; the North would hold it valid. The struggle would be here, which would succeed. If we got it by purchase the North would insist upon the application of the Wilmo proviso to it. If we got it by supexation as an indepen dent community, it would naturally come in slaveholding The independence of the island might be obtained by the Cubans themselves, or by the conquest of the island by those termed fillibusters. If the Cubans obtained it they could nullify the decree of emancipation. If the fillibusters obtained it, as they had won it by the sword, they would hold their rights by the sword. Thus they could remit the blacks to their former status, and, holding the island, treat with others as an independent community. He declined counselling any course. He merely wished to state the consequences of these various modes of acquiring Cubs. The President, he was sure, was exerting himself to acquire the island, and he would bide his time. He would only say that the South must, should, and would have Cuba, and have it slaveholding.

THE DUTIES OF SEAMEN .- In the case of the United and crew stand in a different relation to each other from from the Democratic party and the Democratic tick that which they hold to the passengers, since they have voyage, and to protect the passengers against these, as Detroit Advertiser says: in any other case of the duties of common carriers. Nor have taken to the small boats; for imminence of danger cannot absolve from duty. Should the emergency become so extreme as to call for a sacrifice of life, the captain and a sufficient number of seamen to navigate the boat must be preserved; but, if there be more seamen than are necessary for this purpose, the sailors should give way to the preservation of the passengers, not the passengers to the sailors.

BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN .- The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts decided on Saturday that the act of the Legislature of that State authorizing the annexation of Charlestown to Boston is unconstitutional, and therefore void. It will be remembered that by a vote of the people of both cities they had lately decided in favor of the annexation. The decision of the Court is therefore received with surprise by the advocates of the meaits opponents.

The subjoined paragraph, which we copy from the Ser tinel, in reference to a valuable mechanical improvement advertised in this paper, bestows deserved commendation on the ingenious invention of Mr. STEWART:

INTERESTING TO MECHANICS .- We direct attention to the advertisement of L. STEWART. Our ingenious fellow-citizen has obtained a patent for an improvement in the saw, which cuts beautifully, expeditiously, and with less labor than is expended on the ordinary hand-tool of that name. He obtained a premium during the late exhibileast the statutory ones, would be revived by the repeal tion of the Maryland Institute, at the instance of judges of the "Missouri restriction;" others denied this. One of two things was true: either these laws would be revived, it was intervention against the South; if they would not be reintervention against the South; if they would not be reintervention against the South; if they would not be reintervention against the south against the south against the south against the south against the sou terested in the mechanical pursuits in which the use of such an instrument is essentia

> A WOMEN'S RIGHTS NATIONAL CONVENTION WAS held in Philadelphia on Wednesday last. The usual ladies were present, and a few of kindred spirit among the men. Speeches were made and resolutions were passed in which the objects of the Convention were developed and the general success of the women's rights movement predicted. The leading objects aimed at by this and similar Conventions are expressed, summarily, in one of ten resolutions which were presented by the business committee, as follows:

Resolved, That we urge it upon the women of every American State, first, to petition the Legislatures for universal suffrage and a reform in the rights of property; second, to use their utmost efforts to improve fer cation; third, to open as rapidly as possible new channels for female industry.

IMPORTANT LAND SUIT .- The important ejectment suit of Garnier vs. Graham and others, which has occupied the attention of the Common Pleas Court of St. Louis for the last two weeks, was decided yesterday, the 19th, in favor of the defendants. The suit was for forty arpens of favor of the defendants. The suit was for forty arpens of land, on which stands the old residence of Mrs. Biddle, on Broadway, north of Biddle street, and includes two or three parcels of ground belonging to the city of St. Louis, on one of which is the Biddle Market. It also includes the ground devised by Mr. Biddle for a Widows' Asylum. The value of the entire property is not less than a quarter of a million. Many interests are concerned in the decision of this suit .- St. Louis Intellig

UNFORTUNATE LAUNCH .- The ship James S. Littlefield, of about 550 tons, fully rigged, was launched at Boston on Saturday. She went off gracefully, but as soon as she entered the water she commenced heeling, owing to being insufficiently ballasted, which, combined with too quick a snubbing by her anchor and the operation of the current against her keel, brought her over upon her side. There were about sixty or seventy persons on her deck, most of whom, as she went over gradually, succeeded in getting upon the ship's dry side. The damage and cost of getting her upon an upright keel, it is estimated, will not come far short of \$5,000.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT .- This structure is now over one hundred and sixty feet in height. The contributions, we hear, are insufficient to keep up the work actively, but it is hoped some better reason will be found for refusing to contribute a dime than that given by the old Dutch farmer in Pennsylvanis. The picture, it seems,

expressed too much for the occasion: A House Mir a Big Chinney. - A few years ago the proseedings of the Washington Monument Society at Washing on received a sudden impetus. Among other measures adopted to procure sufficient funds for the completion of the edifice was that of appointing an agent in each Congressional district throughout the United States, who were furnished district throughout the United States, who were furnished with lithographs of the future monument, which were presented to such gentlemen as chose to subscribe.

One of those agents called at the house of a very wealthy farmer, in the upper end of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. The whole family were soon assembled to look at the beautiful pictures. In the mean time the agent exerted all his elo-quence to induce the steady old German to "plank the tin." He portrayed the services of Washington to his country; he dwelt in glowing terms upon the gratitude we should feel for them.
Suddenly the farmer broke silence: "What is all this

"Yes, he was the first President; he licked the British,

"Yes, he was the first President; he licked the British, didn't he?"
"Yes, that's the man, and this monument is to be erected as a fitting testimonial of the eternal gratitude of his countrymen."

The anticipated subscriber studied the plate attentively.
"Well," said he, "I won't pay any thing towards it; I don't see no use to build a house mit such a big chimney."
The agent immediately left.—Exchange paper.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE .- From the returns published n the Indianapolis Journal it appears that the "Reform" party will have a large majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of Indiana. Of those Senators who hold over, fifteen are Democrats and ten Whigs. In the late election seven Democrats were elected and fourteen "Reform." One district remains to be definitely heard from, in which it is said the "Reform" candidate is elected. If so, there will be a Reform majority of two in the Senate. The House stands thirty-three Democrats to fiftyone "Reform." This Legislature will have to elect a United States Senator.

Majorities in Onio .- We have kept a list of the maorities in the several counties in Ohio for Supreme Court Judge, as we have been able to gather them from official reports and otherwise. Our table is nearly complete, but four counties, Adams, Gallia, Hancock, and Van Wert, are not yet included. Not over half of them are official, but we presume they are substantially correct. The footing up of the fifty-four counties gives a majority for Judge J. R. Swan of 79,200. There is no doubt that each of the four counties not included have given majorities the same way. The grand result will then be a Republican majority in Ohio of eighty thousand votes! [Ohio State Journal of Friday.

The Know-Nothings seem to have been at work in North Carolina. At a special election in Hanover county for a member of the Legislature Dr. PETER WALKER, the Democratic nominee, was the only candidate named until the morning of the election. Mr. McMillan was then brought forward and elected by a majority of two to one. The usual Democratic majority in the county is about

A Convention of Democrats was lately held at Pontiac to nominate a candidate for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. HESTER L. STEPHENS. The Convention nominated Mr. George W. Prok. a Nebraskaite. Mr. Stephens appeared at the Convention and gave in his adhesion and his good wishes for the success of the nominee. He said :

"Although they might differ from him in one vote that he gave in Congress, he would challenge any man that he gave in Congress, he would challenge any man to point out where his action was not Democratic. He voted against the extension of slavery, and thought it right and Democratic. If it was not Democratic, then he was mistaken in what Democracy was; but he was conscious he was right, and, so help him God, if he was there again and had the occasion, he would vote again the same way he did before. [Applause.] He belonged to the Democratic party, and they could not drive him from it or read him out of it. He was a party man, and acceded to the will of the majority. There was a crisis at this time in the fate of the country and States vs. Holmes, Judge Baldwin laid it down as the law, as to the duties of seamen, that the officers winter in Washington, no one would withhold his support

It will be recollected that the Minnesota railroad bill contracted to encounter the hardships and perils of the brought trouble upon Mr. Stephens last session. The

"The committee reported resolutions endorsing the can this relation be changed when the ship is lost by

Balling committee reported resolutions endorsing the
Balling committee reported resolutions endorselved the second endorselved t nimously adopted; and Curt. Emerson, excluded delegate from Midland, moved that the Convention then immediately drink, which was overruled, and the Convention

This is going into a past age for a platform. The planks must be somewhat ricketty by this time.

MICHIGAN.-The northern regions of this State have a law for their special convenience which authorizes them to vote for county and State officers in September, and before the weather and travelling get bad. At the late election in the mining region, including Sau', Mr. UPTON, the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Senator, was chosen over Mr. Graveat, Democrat. That is the way the election will go all over Michigan next month.

A new faction has sprung up among the Democrats of Minnesota, founded on matters of railroad policy, and sure, whilst it occasions much rejoicing on the part of styling themselves the "Anti-Fraud" party. They denounce the passage of the Nebraska bill, go for free homes of one hundred and sixty acres to actual settlers, a liberal system of education for the people, and advocate the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law.

> We see many jokes in the newspapers respecting the f that sixth district of Indiana Mr H having voted for the beauties of "popular sovereignty," when he was interrupted by a worthy Quaker:

"Friend Hendricks, I understand from thy discour. thee is much in favor of popular sovereignty. Now, if it should happen that thee should be beaten in this race for Congress by Mr. Barbour, thee would probably regard it as an indication that the people of this district are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise."
"Certainly," said Mr. Hendricks.

"Then, friend Hendricks, would thee feel bound by the principle of popular sovereignty to vote for its restoration next winter?"
Mr. Hendricks, with some hesitation, answered that h

Well, then," said Friend Quaker, "we will try and elect Mr. Barbour, and thus secure thy vote for that very desirable measure."

The people of the district liked the honest Quaker's suggestion so well that they adopted it, and elected Mr. Barbour by a handsome majority. Mr. Hendricks will therefore be compelled to reject his own platform either way, by voting to repeal the Nebraska bill or by discarding his own exposition of the doctrine of popular sove reignty.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Another Indiana Bank Broken .- A telegraphic des patch announces the failure of the Bank of Connersville, Indiana. This is one of those banks which for some time have been the only ones of the free banks of Indians whose notes were received by the banks in Cincinnati.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—A passenger and a lumber train on the Central railroad, near Goldsboro', (N. C.) came in collision on the 17th instant. Two passengers were severely injured, one colored man killed, and two slaves

In Memorium.-It is proposed at Savannah to creet a monument in honor of the physicians who have fallen victims to the yellow fever there while in the discharge YELLOW FEVER. -This disease has broken out at St.

Mary's, (Geo.) 18 deaths and from 50 to 100 cases are reported. Many citizens have fled the place. Col. RIPLEY, late superintendent of the United State armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, has declined a

At Savannah, for the week ending Tuesday, the 17th

instant, there were only twenty-six deaths, of which eighteen were of yellow fever. This report shows a gradual improvement in the health of that place. At New Orleans, for the week ending the 15th instant, there were 272 deaths, of which 134 were of yellow fever: being a decrease of 86 deaths in the total number and of 73 from yellow fever.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Cornelius Moran, a lad about four-teen years of age, was instantly killed at Philadelphia yesterday morning by being run over by a train of cars. He was attempting to leap on the cars whilst they were

SANUEL DRAKE, Esq. died on the 17th instant, near Louisville, (Ky.) at the advanced age of 87. He was the pioneer of the Western drama. Though better recognised perhaps as the father of those well-known performers, ALKERSTOER and JULIA DRAKE, he was himself an actor of no ordinary claims to distinction. Born in England, November 18, 1768, he at an early age devoted himself there to the profession of which he was so long the advo-cate and support in America. About the middle of his life he emigrated to New York, and, after there exercising his powers as an actor and manager for a short time, he emigrated to Kentucky with his talented family, and became for a long series of years the successful manager of reputable theatrical companies in Louisville, Lexington, Frankfort, and Cincinnati.

CLERICAL PUS.—A parishioner inquired of his pastor the meaning of this line in the Scripture: "He was clothed with curses as with a garment." "It signifies," said the divine, "that that individual had got a habit of swearing."

ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN, AND HAMPSHIRE

The adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held at Alexandria on the 20th inst. A good spirit seemed to pervade the meeting, and a determination was evinced to push the work to a consummation. The following portion of the proceedings is of interest to the

people of Washington: Mr. LUKE, on behalf of the State, offered the following preamble and resolution, which were read and adopted, all the votes but one share being given in the affirma-

WHEREAS the Stockholders of this Company, at their annual meeting held on the 20th of October, 1853, by an almost unanimous vote, on the motion of Jone Brock, Esq., one of the State's proxy, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they lution: "Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to construct a branch of the Alexandria, Lowdoun, and Hampshire railroad to the Potomac river, at such point opposite the city of Washington as they may deem most expedient, and, so soon as the necessary authority can be obtained from Congress, to extend the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply to Congress for all the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply to Congress for all the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply to Congress for all the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply to Congress for all the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply to Congress for all the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply the Congress for all the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply the congress for all the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply the congress for all the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply the same into said city; and that they be also authorized to apply the same into said city; and the same rized to apply to Congress for all requisite facilities and aid in the premises, including the construction of a suitable bridge over the river."

And whereas it is doubtful whether the bridge over

the Potomac will be constructed at a point opposite the city of Washington, or at some point above the corporate limits thereof:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to exercise all the power and perform all the duties vested in and required of them by the said resolution in regard to the construction of said branch road, so as to connect with said bridge wherever the same may be built.

The Report of the President and Directors gives an encouraging view of the prospects of the company, several striking facts having been developed in regard to the coal trade since the meeting in April last: .

"To Leesburg, by the air line, the distance from Alex-andria is 344 miles, and by the route located 36 miles. To Hillsborough, by the air-line, is 45 miles, and by the location 48 miles. To the west bank of the Shenandoah location 48 miles. To the west bank of the Shenandoah is 49½ miles by the air-line, and 63½ miles by the location, which includes the passage of the Blue Ridge, with a cut of only forty-five feet at the summit and a tunnel of 1,500 feet at Bushy Ridge, while at any other point a tunnel nearly a mile in length, and of the most costly and difficult character, would be required. From the west bank of the Shenandoah to Winchester, according to the survey made in 1853, the distance would be 17½ miles, making the total distance from Alexandria to that important focus of the trade of the great valley eighty-one miles; while by any practicable route, via Harper's Ferry and the Winchester and Potomac railroad, the reported surveyed distance is ninety-six miles; showing a difference in favor of our road of at least fifteen miles. ence in favor of our road of at least fifteen miles.
"At the last annual meeting the Board were authorized

to construct a branch of the road to the Potomac river, at such point opposite the city of Washington as they might deem most expedient, and, so soon as the necessary authority could be obtained from Congress, to extend it into that city. The Board caused the same to be located from a point near Alexandria to the southern end of the Long Bridge, and made report thereupon to the stockholders in April last. They have also held an interview with the Mayor of Washington on the subject of this branch, in the hope of interesting that city in our enterprise, and have made application to Congress for the con-struction of a permanent bridge over the Potomac, and to grant this company the privilege of passing upon it with their branch. Washington city desiring that the bridge should be rebuilt upon its present site, and Georgetown opposing it, nothing was done by Congress at its last session, and the question of its site remains very uncertain. Towards its construction, wherever located, there can be no doubt Congress will liberally contribute, as without it the whole South, as experience has often proved, is liable to constant interruption in its communication with the seat of the General Government and the North by the ice and fogs of the Potomac below Washington ington. In making this connexion the piers of the aqueduct of the Alexandria canal may be found available and sufficient, not only for the purposes of that work, but also for a railway and the ordinary private means of travel. It is hoped that the consent of the Canal Company may be obtained upon satisfactory terms, in case it be determined to build the bridge at Georgetown; but, if not, a very advantageous location, and in some respects a preferable one, can be found at a short distance above the aqueduct. The great and indubitable advantages to Georgetown or Washington which would result from extending to either so important a thoroughfare and chan-nel of trade should enlist their hearty and liberal co-operation. The Board would suggest that authority be granted them to construct the branch upon such route as circumstances may indicate, and to bring the subject of the requisite bridge before Congress." The importance to our citizens of having a more direct

communication with the South than the one suggested in late election campaign at the West. The last one that the paragraph last quoted is so clear that no argument is has fallen under our notice is a story told of Mr. HEN- needed; but the necessity of early and active interven-DRICKS, the present Representative in Congress from the tion with Congress is equally clear. Our people are cer-Nebraska bill, and being a candidate for re-election, was tercourse not only south, but west towards the coal addressing an assemblage of his constituents upon the regions, and they should manifest this interest in a prompt and substantial manner.

LEWIS MCKENZIE, Esq., the able and energetic President of the Railroad Company, deserves much credit for the zeal with which he presses the work forward. He says, in behalf of the Board of Directors .

"The great object we have in view, the construction of a railway outlet, in addition to the present very inade-quate ones, for the coal and other minerals of the region lying at its western terminus, we believe to be worthy of the attention, the favor, and aid of all those whose interests and intelligence would lead and enable them to take an enlightened view of the subject. In the prosecution of this great leading purpose they have been fully alive to other important advantages presented by their scheme, such as the transportation of the agricultural and manufacturing products of one of the richest and most populous countries in the United States, including much which finds its centre at Winchester from regions beyond the immediate attraction of our work, and the connexion of he cities of Alexandria and Georgetown and the capital of the United States with the great railway lines leading to the Lakes and the Far West, by a line considerably shorter than any other either practicable or proposed.

Speaking of the thorough and accurate character of the preliminary surveys and exploration, the report

"The Board are convinced that money could not have been more advantageously expended, and that the amount could not have been lessened consistently with a full atsened consistently with a full atainment of the desired end. The preliminary surveys demonstrated that, notwithstanding the rugged character of the country beyond Winchester, a railway adapted to the cheap and profitable carriage of coal can be made from Alexandria to Piedmont in a distance not exceeding 170 miles, with grades nowhere exceeding 52.8 feet per mile against the heavy transportation, and with no curve of less than 1,000 feet radius; admitting of the profitable carriage of coal at the rate per ton per mile at present charged upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with a saving in distance of thirty-six miles to navigation and a proportionate reduction upon the cost of transporta

After describing the increased demand for coal as exhibited by the last year's experience, the report states : "The Board think that nothing more need be said to Loudoun, and Hampshire railroad, and they submit to the public, with increased confidence in its importance and merits, a scheme of an improvement by which a saving in distance of at least thirty-six miles between the coal region and tide-water over any similar work will be effected, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of carrying coal to market.

"The importance of the trade which will be contri-buted to the road by the agricultural and other produc-tions of the fertile countries through which it will pass is fully appreciated by the Board, and they trust that the enlightened people of those counties will equally ap-preciate the value of such a leading improvement as an agent in the full development of their great resources of wealth, as yet inadequately done."

The Directors are about to put under contract the grading, masonry, and bridging from Alexandria to Clark's Gap, in Loudoun county, a distance of forty miles. Every thing indicates complete success in this great enterprise

Iowa .- The Burlington Telegraph says the emigration into Iowa at all the crossings the present season is unparalleled in the history of the past. The steam ferry at that city (one of the largest on the river) is kept in constant motion from morning until night, and frequently until midnight. The consequence is that every evening whole acres on the opposite side of the river may be seen covered with the wagons, tents, and cattle of the emigrants. The merchants, grocers, and manufacturers are reaping a fine harvest in the way of furnishing supplies to the travelling millions. At present rates at least one hundred thousand souls will be added to the population